

**Amendments to the Specification:**

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 4, with the following amended paragraph:

A2  
– The present invention concerns a coating for insulation material. Its characteristic feature is that it comprises a metal layer, such as an aluminum layer, to which is joined a plastic layer containing a plastic that ~~crystallises~~ crystallizes when heated. The plastic is such that it can be joined to the metal film particularly by extrusion. The plastic may be a polyamide, such as polyamide-6 or polyamide-66. The heat at which the plastic ~~crystallises~~ crystallizes may be, for instance, 100-160° C. There may be an adhesion layer between the metal layer and the plastic layer.–

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 16, with the following amended paragraph:

– The invention also concerns a manufacturing method for insulation material ~~as claimed in claim 3~~, in which method a coating of the invention ~~as claimed in claim 1~~ is used. In the method, the coating is joined to an insulation layer, and the plastic layer is heated so that the plastic ~~crystallises~~ crystallizes. The insulation layer may more particularly be an expanded plastic, such as polyurethane or polystyrene. In this case, the coating can be joined to the insulation layer while the insulation layer is being formed. When the forming of the insulation layer is exothermal, the heat that is generated can be used in ~~crystallising~~ crystallizing the plastic of the plastic layer.–

A3  
[Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 25, with the following amended paragraph:]

– During the process of manufacturing the insulation material, the plastic layer protects the coating, especially from tearing. While ~~crystallising~~ crystallizing, the plastic layer becomes rigid, and thus the insulation material gains solidity and surface strength. –

[Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 29, with the following amended paragraph:]

– The invention also concerns insulation material as claimed ~~in claim 8~~, which material is manufactured by using coating ~~in~~ as claimed in claim 1, in which the plastic layer includes a polyamide that ~~crystallises~~ crystallizes when heated.–

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 3, with the following amended paragraph:

A4  
– In an embodiment as shown in figure 1, a layer 2 (e.g. approx. 30 g/m2), including a polyamide-6 that ~~crystallises~~ crystallizes when heated, has been joined to an aluminum layer (e.g. approx. 50 µm). The coating thus obtained has been joined to the foamed polyurethane layer 3 in such a way

A4  
cont'd

that the polyamide layer remains between them, and the polyamide layer has been heated in order to crystallise crystallize the polyamide.—

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 16, with the following amended paragraph:

A5

— A product according to figure 1 can be manufactured more particularly in such a way that an adhesion layer 4, a polyamide layer 2, an adhesion layer 5 and a surface layer 6 are joined to aluminum sheet 1 by extruding in several phases. The extrusion is carried out in such a way that the polyamide does not yet substantially ~~crystallise~~ crystallize. The coating 1 thus formed is joined to an expanded polyurethane layer 3 while it is being formed. The forming reaction of polyurethane is exothermal, whereby the coating also heats up. During the manufacturing process, the polyamide layer is allowed to heat up to the ~~crystallisation~~ crystallization heat of polyamide (e.g. 120-140°C, such as 125-135°C, typically approx. 130°C), whereupon the polyamide ~~crystallises~~ crystallizes. The necessary ~~crystallisation~~ crystallization time may, for instance, be 1-5 minutes. When choosing the polyamide, its extrusion properties are taken into consideration.—

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 3, line 31, with the following amended paragraph:

A6

— The polyamide in polyamide layer 2 is flexible and glutinous when ~~uncrystallised~~ uncrystallized. Thus, the coating is easy to run on the machine, and it withstands the process well without tearing. When it ~~crystallises~~ crystallizes, the polyamide layer strengthens and stiffens, thereby producing an insulation material that is sufficiently strong and stiff. The ~~crystallised~~ crystallized polyamide also increases bursting resistance.—

[Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 4, with the following amended paragraph:]

— In the embodiment shown in figure 2, there is an aluminum layer 1.1, on top of which a polyamide-6 layer 2.1 has been joined. The coating thus formed has been joined to polyurethane layer 3.1 3 in such a way that the aluminum layer 1.1 remains between them. —

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 4, line 30, with the following amended paragraph:

A7

— In addition, figure 4 presents a product corresponding to figure 2, in which the insulation is a layer of polystyrene foam (EPS) 3.2. On top of it, there is a layer of hot seal lacquer 7.1 (e.g. approx. 2 µm), a layer of aluminum foil 1.3, an adhesion layer 4.3 (e.g. approx. 2 µm), and a polyamide layer 2.3 (e.g. approx. 30 µm). In manufacturing, heat is applied from above. The polystyrene foam 3.2 melts and adheres to the hot seal lacquer 7.1. —